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Railroads.

TTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE
D CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Rates—Through Freight Line.
date and until further notice, Freight will be carried
ates as below:
Chicago ..... 1 50 ..... 90 ..... 60 ..... 1 50
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..... 1 50 ..... 90 ..... 60 ..... 1 50

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1859.

PENNSYLVANIA AND ILLINOIS.

JOHN HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, is confessedly the leader of the Anti-Lecompton Democracy of that State. Mr. FORNEY's position as the conductor and responsible editor of a leading journal, gives him prominence before the public; but to Mr. HICKMAN the honest burghers of the Commonwealth look for those authoritative declarations which determine the policy and govern the action of those with whom his political fortunes are leagued. This being known, his speech before the State Convention at Harrisburgh, on Wednesday, puts the Anti-Lecomptonists of the Key Stone State a long way in advance of their brethren of profoundly the same faith in Illinois. But for certain violent forms of expression, and the lack of a profound philosophical tone, we should not be able to distinguish Mr. HICKMAN's late harangue from one of the recent speeches of Mr. SEWARD. But for personal opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN and his friends, we should not be able to tell an Illinois Anti-Lecomptonite of the Douglas school, from the most earnest supporter that the Administration has. The difference between the language held by the leaders of the Anti-Lecompton party in the respective States is not greater than we might expect. In Pennsylvania, the opposition to the President's nefarious policy was the result of Anti-Slavery feeling and conviction. Those only joined in the rebellion, who had a hatred of Slavery, inborn and ingrained, upon which their action could be based. But in Illinois the influence of Mr. DOUGLAS was so great that those, only, who dared resist his displeasure, supported the Administration at all. There the movement was the consequence of free play being given to principle; here it was, in most of cases, only a mean manifestation of that servile spirit which accepts a name rather than a conviction, as the rule of action. While, then, the Pennsylvanians are ready, through Mr. HICKMAN, to recognize the importance of the contest in which the country is engaged; ready to acknowledge, with Mr. SEWARD and Mr. LINCOLN, that it is one of no brief duration; ready to characterize Mr. BUCHANAN and his despotic measures in the language which he and they deserve, the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in Illinois are as wary and cautious as so many diplomats, with whom a positive commitment is a positive crime. They seem, unlike Mr. HICKMAN and his friends, to be constantly fearful lest they should say or do some proper, manly and courageous thing by which reconciliation with the President and his party would be made more difficult than now. The result of all this can be easily foretold. The Pennsylvanians, HICKMAN and FORNEY at the head, will be forced, to give their opposition effectiveness and weight to join the Republican ranks. They are powerless to resist the direction in which they are tending. Words like those spoken at Harrisburgh, on Wednesday, can mean but one thing. Mr. Douglas' followers, in Illinois, in the meantime will be thoroughly sifted. Those of them, who have been impelled by conviction into the rebellion, will not lay down their arms; but those who have renounced the creed and abandoned the usages of their party, only in obedience to Mr. Douglas' command, or because they had not the courage to resist his imperious will, must find their way back into the Democratic camp. These results will be soon attained. These are the days of action, and politicians as well as others, must obey the impulse of the times. We hazard the prediction, then, that long before the battle of 1860 is fought, Mr. DOUGLAS' minority in his own party in Illinois, can be compared only to Mr. BUCHANAN's weakness in Pennsylvania; and that the Republicans, with honest Anti-Lecompton aid, will carry both States by majorities that will make the Slaveocracy stand aghast. In them the Presidential contest is to be fought.

COOK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The Douglas Democracy of Cook County are in trouble. An active quarrel rages among them, and there are not wanting signs of a speedy dissolution of that faction of the pro-slavery party. The difficulty has avowedly grown out of the bad management of those who constitute the "Sweet Williams" clique—the class of men who are mostly free importations and are familiarly known as the "Baltimore Sweet Williams." The old vessel-horse of the party who have been unceremoniously thrust aside to make room for these newcomers, doubtless are not forgetful of their personal grievances, but they put this quarrel with the "Sweet Williams" upon the ground alone of the incompetency of the latter. They have a vivid remembrance that when acting as leaders of the Democracy of Cook county, their efforts were sometimes crowned by success; that whatever the prospects beforehand, they never failed to give their opponents the best stand-up hand-to-hand fight that could be made; that they never scandalized the party by selecting a standard-bearer from the ranks of the enemy; and that their ticket, with such names upon it as Democrats could consistently support, was always in the field in good season, and if not elected it was owing to no want of effort, to no failure of duty on their part. Now, however, they say all this has been reversed by the "Sweet Williams," that when the time for an election approaches, they feel no certainty beforehand that the Democracy will contest it all; that if a ticket is nominated, ten to one a portion of it is selected from among their opponents; and that objectionable as it may be on this score, it is not put in the field early enough to rally the party for an old-fashioned fight. But we will permit one of the number to tell the story in his own words. In the *Herald* of yesterday, a Douglas Democrat writes as follows:

> The result of the late charter election and the late Judicial election, which were so disastrous to the Democratic party, has aroused a spirit of inquiry into the cause of those defeats, which I hope will result in much benefit to the party. The conviction is strong in the minds of nearly all the Democrats of Chicago that it is Democratic in sentiment, and that a proper effort upon the part of those who have been the leaders of the party, would have elected Mr. Gilman over Mr. Hallett, and at least one Judge and one Clerk at the late Judicial election.
>
> Democrats will remember that the Chicago *Times* by hoisting the name of Mr. W. S. Gurnee at the head of its columns (without Mr. G.'s consent) prevented the nomination of an opposition of Mr. Wentworth until within two days of the election, and that then, when Mr. Carver was nominated, it was too late to effect anything, and Mr. Wentworth was elected almost without opposition. As to the subsequent election, it becomes the Democracy of Chicago to inquire whether the Executive Committee of the Democratic organization has shown itself active, vigilant, honest and capable, or whether, by the course that Committee has pursued, it has not thrown forfeited the confidence of the party as to its capacity and efficiency.
>
> The Association was organized in 1857, and every friend of the Executive Committee since that organization has been detrimental to the party, and I believe has been a positive injury in its future effect upon the Democratic interest. At the first election after the organization, the Spring of 1858, the Committee and the *Times* decided that Dr. Brainard was the most suitable candidate, and he was nominated. It cannot be denied that a very spirited canvass ensued, but any reflecting Democrat knows that the election was lost by a fatal error, in not requiring the Dr. to take a decided position on the Lecompton question.
>
> At the Fall election for Representatives to the State Legislature, the inefficiency and want of spirit with which the Committee conducted that campaign were the subject of general remark in all circles.
>
> In the Spring election just past, a Convention was engineered through by that Committee and the *Times*, and Messrs. Gilman and Link, good men, but new comers into the Democratic ranks, and unknown to the Democratic masses, were put up as candidates of the party, in the most open attempt to snatch a few Republican votes by putting up men who had just deserted the Republican ranks, that had but hundreds, aye, thousands of Democratic votes.
>
> After berating the *Times* clique—the "Baltimore Sweet Williams"—for undertaking to "trade off the Democracy of Cook" at Springfield, in the matter of the newly created Judgeships, the writer says:
>
> When the Republicans disregarded that infamous and corrupt bargain and both of parties—assembled their forces, and challenged us to an open political contest, we were compelled to meet the Democratic party—to encourage your friends and tell them that Democracy is not dead, nor have we been deserted or refused to meet their opponents? No. But it only required a few days and we nearly were sold again. Apparent, they refused to let a Democratic Convention, and went to tampering with "People's Conventions," holding bed-room junta's, and begging Republicans to run for some of the offices. When a few hard-working practical Democrats—whose influence extends beyond the Tremont House and the *Times* office—sick and disgusted with the abortion and puerile efforts of the committee, undertook to call the Democrats together in mass to meeting, this Committee and *their* organ, the *Times*, (for it has long since ceased to be the organ of the party) used their utmost efforts to prevent the Democracy from meeting in Convention. The *Times* directly insulted and outraged every man who signed that call, by not alluding to the call in any way, and by entirely omitting, (without any authority,) to publish the call upon the day of the mass meeting.
>
> The North Side Democracy will not soon forget that a call for their mass meeting was also wilfully omitted by the *Times* upon that same day.
>
> When the mass meeting was held, the *Times* in its notice of the same, allowed its local editor to burlesque the meeting in his report, and to call old Douglas men there assembled "horse-flies," and the Buchanan men "Danites," and also allowed him, with the full report of the meeting, signed by the chairman and secretary, before his eyes, to falsify the record of the meeting; and in order to bring contempt upon its associates, to make a remarkable name with regards to its own presidents, when every one at the meeting knows that no vice presidents were appointed, and no attempt made to appoint them.
>
> And when the *Times* was whipped into a partial support of the ticket then nominated, it supported it in such a way as to insure its defeat. In place of endorsing the whole ticket, it refused to endorse the nomination for Clerks, and only referred to them and two others as independent candidates. It accepted the Judges, but only as independent candidates, and supported the ticket as an independent ticket. Had the *Times* supported the ticket as a *Democratic ticket*, and held the party to support it, we should have elected our men, every one of them, as the result made it manifest that a full Democratic vote would have whipped the Republican upon every candidate. The Republicans, it is well known, were so disorganized, that it was impossible for the party to bring out its full strength, whereas the *Times* could have brought the full Democratic vote to the support of our ticket, if it had wished so to have done.
>
> I believe the reason why Mr. Sheahan did not endorse the Democratic ticket was simply because the movement was gotten up and carried through against *his* wishes. He is not willing to be a leader in the party, but must be *supreme dictator*. He must dictate as to all matters of the party—or shall have office and who not—whether a Convention shall be held, or not—when the Democrats shall hold a Mass Meeting, and when not, etc., etc. Like Wentworth, if he cannot rule the party he will ruin it.
>
> In my remarks in regard to the Executive Committee, I would except Messrs. Lonergan, Lynch, and others, who desired that there should be a Democratic Convention, but were repeatedly overruled.
>
> Now, fellow Democrats, if you are satisfied (as I believe 90 out of every 100 Democrats of Cook county are) that the affairs of the party in this county have been most shamefully mismanaged, will you not take some steps to arrest the control of the party from the hands of incompetent men? Let the Executive Committee resign, and then let us elect new members from among the masses who are sensible, competent, practical Democrats, known to and beloved by the whole party.
>
> If they will not resign, then repudiate the organization, form a new organization, and elect men to control it who will think, and act for themselves, and not be entirely controlled by the *Times*. * * * It is time the control went into other and more competent hands. It is hoped that every Democrat who has the interest of the party at heart, will sign the petition, requesting the committee to resign, which will be circulated in a few days, so that this committee may perceive the entire democracy are satisfied of their incapacity, and condemn their course.
>
> A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

The appearance of this article in the *Herald* at the present time, harmonizes well with what is daily said by men who last fall were zealous supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS. They declare that it never was any part of their intention to follow Mr. Douglas out of the Democratic party; that they fully intend to abide by the issues of the party, and will be found hereafter standing on whatever platform the Charleston Convention may see proper to erect, and giving a warm support to its nominees. They say, moreover, that the pledge recently given by the Chicago *Herald* to do the same entities that paper to the confidence of all who desire to maintain the integrity of the Democratic party while the refusal of the *Times* to give the same pledge is, to say the least, a fact that will warrant the Democracy in watching its course very closely hereafter.

On the whole it is a very nice quarrel as it stands. Two to one the "Sweet Williams" will go to the wall, and their organ, the *Times*, with them; two to one the *Herald* will become the only recognized mouth piece of the regular pro-slavery Democracy of Cook County.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

We publish in another column a manifesto from the Archbishop of Cincinnati, in which the American system of public education is sharply reviewed, and, of course, unqualifiedly condemned. We invite for the pronunciamento that attention which its importance deserves.

Latterly several events for which the Catholic Church of the United States is responsible, have indicated that we are at the beginning of another windy political war, for the defence of the American Common School System. The American people—the American Protestant people and government—never were better prepared for the onslaught upon the institution, which, after the elective franchise, they prize above all other institutions to which Democracy has given birth, than they are at the present time. The recent discussion of the principles avowed by the distinctively "American" party, has enlightened them as to the true dangers which this Republic must encounter in its onward progress, and it has marked the enemies that they must expect to meet and overcome. The knowledge which they have gained will do them good service in the contest which the dignitaries of the Catholic Church are mad enough to force upon us. They now see that every man born abroad is not necessarily a Romanist who boasts of a higher allegiance to the Pope and the Priesthood than that which he owes to the Constitution and the Republic; and they will not commit the fatal error, into which the Know-Nothing party fell, by including in their denunciation the masses of the Protestant and liberal foreigners, who will be their most efficient helpers in resisting the scandalous pretensions of the Catholic sect, led and officered by an alien priesthood. If it be supposed that the Catholic party, even allied to the Slaveocracy, has the strength to tear out the very corner-stone upon which our Democratic government rests, the sooner the trial is had the better. It will do no harm to ask whether this is a Catholic or Protestant country, and to get an answer from the people themselves. If Bishop Purcell and his sectarian co-laborers wish to hear that answer, they have only to go ahead in the way that they seem to have marked out.

First Freight over the Fort Colborne and Dalhousie Railroad.

On the 5th inst., says the St. Catharine's *Journal*, the first load of wheat from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, per railroad, was carried over the track, and the result of the trial, we understand, was eminently satisfactory, in every particular. The elevators at Fort Colborne will elevate 5,000 bushels of wheat per hour with ease. The cost of conveying the wheat has not been estimated, neither is it known to a certainty of the time required for lowering the grain from the storehouse at Port Colborne into the cars, or elevating it from the cars into the storehouse at Port Dalhousie. The company have now four locomotives on the road, and a fifth will by here by the first of May. It is calculated that eight locomotives will be enough to do the work of the line.

Gov. Wise on Old Buck.

There has just been published from Governor Wise a characteristic letter to Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, of which the following is an extract:

> "The President hits high. To filibusters he offers Cuba and the Isthmus and North Mexico, to the West, Pacific Railroad—to the North, protection to iron and coarse woolens—and to the great commercial cessation, the power of centralization by obvious uses and abuses of a bankrupt act to supply to State Banks.—Yesterday, Black was a monster, and to-day a few Wall street bankers can expand and contract upon us more like a vice than he did—and what would they not do if they could force the poor provender when they please into bank paper! I have written this right on, and you may do what you please with it."

A Man Murders his Mother-in-Law and Brother-in-Law, for $2.50.

The statement that a house was burned at Lee, Maine, on Thursday night last, with four of its inmates, has already been published. On Saturday, the survivor, Marshall Potter, was arrested at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, charged, with causing the death of his mother, two brothers and nephew, and robbing the house of $150, the property of his brothers. He was the only one who escaped from the burning house, and was not fully dressed, while his brothers and nephew were burned with him. But one, a babe, escaped from the flames, and was also his nephew and mother. Immediately after the fire, he disappeared, but was overtaken in New Brunswick, as above stated. His clothes were bloody, and his brothers' money found in his possession.

* * *

Hon. C. C. Merrill, an old and respected citizen of Salem, Ill., was found dead in his bed on the 19th inst. He had laid down about 9 P. M. as was his custom; shortly after which he was discovered to be dead by his wife.

En Route for the Gold Fields—Terrific Snow Storm—Suffering Among the Emigrants.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

FORT KEARNEY, N. T., April 2, 1859.

I arrived here last evening in a snow storm—one of the worst I ever saw. It stormed all night and is storming yet at 10 o'clock A. M. The snow is about eighteen inches deep, and drifting four feet, and as cold as any day I have seen this winter. We slept in our wagon last night, or rather lay there shivering, the snow drifting in on us about two inches deep. We nearly froze to death. This morning our horses were so cold that we thought they could not live; we buckled our blankets around them and broke for the fort—eighty rods, and found them all in bed, but we burst right in on them, and, although we met a cold reception from Uncle Sam's boys, yet we told them we *must* have some hot coffee, and we are feeling better over it.

This is the second snow storm we have suffered since we left, and have had very cold weather for a week, the ice freezing on our whiskers every day while traveling. We have got along very fast, but have had a hard time of it—camping where there was no wood, and getting up at 2 o'clock and starting on to keep from freezing. You had better believe that some of us wished ourselves at home again, eating hot buckwheat cakes and butter about the time we were drawing on cold, hard boots over aching, blistered feet, shivering, and breaking the ice in some pond to get a little water to make some coffee to wash down hard bread with.

About forty emigrants staid here last night, many of them suffering much. How those fared who had to lay out on the prairie, without wood or water, I don't know, but the suffering must have been great, and I fear some have frozen to death.

We have yet heard no news from the mines but what is poor; indeed some four or five have come in and reported that they could not make twenty-five cents a day. Cold comfort.

We have had to walk nearly all the way; it was so cold that we could not ride. My advice is for all half civilized folks to stay at home. *Home!* How much is in that word.

We paid yesterday here $10 for two bushels of corn. We have considerable, but wanted enough. Hay $2 per 100 lbs. If our horses live through I think we shall go on as soon as the storm abates. NIMROD.

The May Anniversaries.

The following are the times and places fixed for the holding of the religious anniversaries in New York:

American Bible Society, on May 12, at the Academy of Music.

American Home Missionary Society, on May 11th, at the Church of the Puritans.

American Board of Foreign Missions, May 13, place not yet designated.

American and Foreign Christian Union, May 10, at Dr. McClintock's Church, on Fourth Avenue.

American Seaman's Friend Society, on May 9.

The American Missionary Association holds its anniversary this year, in Boston, and Presbyterian (O. S.) Board of Foreign Missions, at Indianapolis, during the sitting of the General Assembly.

New York State Colonization Society, May 10, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette Square.

The annual reports of these Societies are not yet fully prepared, but as far as ascertained, their receipts for the current year are as follow:

Of the Tract Society, the receipts for the year are $388,873.97—a gain of $219.00 over the previous year. In the receipts from the sale of publications, there was a considerable falling off but this was made up by an excess over the previous year of about ten thousand dollars in donations and legacies.

The receipts of the American Bible Society, and the Home Missionary, will both be in advance of the previous year.

Of the American Board, the receipts for the seven months ending February 28th last, amount to $154,995, which is an increase of $21,744 over the corresponding month of the previous year. This is exclusive of special donations amounting to $8,478, during the same time, for the extinguishment of the existing debt.

The receipts of the American and Foreign Christian Union show a considerable falling off—the amount being estimated at not far from $60,000 against $76,003 for the year 1857-'8. This is attributed to the discontinuance of salaried agents, in order to conform to public sentiment on this vexed subject. No agents have been employed either in the South or Northwest.

Of the American Missionary Association the receipts, for the first six months of the year, were about $27,000, against $40,000 for the whole last year.

The receipts of the American Seamen's Friend Society, are estimated at $25,000, for the current year, against $25,815, for the year preceding.

The New York State Colonization Society (Ex-Gov. Pinney, Secretary), has a well filled treasury, the receipts amounting to about $13,000, which is an advance upon the last year, and the National Society is in an equally prosperous condition.

American Bible Society.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 12th.]

The stated meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House. Astor place, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at half-past four o'clock. F. M. Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair, assisted by Wm. B. Crosby, Benjamin L. Swan, Francis Hall and Febetiah Perit, Esquires, Vice Presidents.

The Scriptures were read and prayed offered by the Rev. T. Lee, of Delaware.

Seventeen new auxiliaries were recognized; three in Ohio, seven in Missouri, one in Nebraska, two in Tennessee, two in Kansas, one in Illinois, and one in Vermont.

Communications were presented from agents, showing the progress of the work at home in distributing the Holy Scriptures, particularly in California, Oregon and Kansas; from Rev. Dr. Worcester, Cherokee Nation, stating his various illness, referring also to the completion of the Cherokee Testament, now nearly finished, which he has long been engaged in preparing for the press; from Rev. Dr. Monod, Paris, acknowledging with much feeling the receipt of $4,000, granted from the society for printing the Scriptures in France; from Rev. Isaac P. Bliss, in regard to employing colporteurs in Turkey and Bulgaria; from Rev. E. Doty, Amoy, remitting funds received at his mission for publishing the Holy Scriptures; from Rev. J. G. Oncken, Germany, asking further aid for distributing the Scriptures in that country; from Rev. John Edwards Wheelock, sending fifteen dollars from Indians of Choctaw Nation towards the Bible cause; from Rev. E. Dodd, Smirvna, asking aid to open a Bible depository in that city; from Rev. A. J. D. Dorsey, Maderia, asking a grant of books for that Island; from Rev. J. Hunt, Madras, stating amount of funds disbursed at that mission on account of this Society, and in regard to future wants; from Rev. Samuel Wells Williams, Macao, with some account of the prospect for Bible destribution, and the effect of the late treaty.

Grants were made of books to Leavenworth Bible Society for supply of emigrants to Pike's Peak, under direction of Mr. Campbell, the society's agent for Kansas; to the American Sunday School Union, 1,000 Bibles and Testaments to the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati; French Bibles for Point a Pitre, W. I.; and forty-two volumes for the blind. Altogether 10,250 volumes, in different languages, were granted, and $100 in funds, to establish a depository at Smyrna.

Enoch L. Fancher, Esq., was elected a manager in place of M. Perit, recently made Vice President of this Society.

Among the interesting incidents of this meeting was the presentation of the portrait of the late venerable Dr. Jas. Milner, from his estimable widow, and an excellant photographic likeness of Hon. Wm. Jay, late a vice president, from his son, John Jay, Esq.

At this meeting the last report of the society's year was presented, which was highly satisfactory, and, indeed, unexpectedly encouraging.

From Washington.

The President has commenced restoring the special agents recently dismissed by postmaster General Holt for being useless. This is the way the administration carries our reforms.

Wilkoff, who is Bennett's emissary to Washington, is now here urging an extra allowance from the secret fund upon which he was shamefully saddled by Buchanan. Such Jeremy Diddlers controll the Administration, deplete the Treasury, and swell expenditures. This wretch is incapable of pondering any service, but is quite worthy of his present associations.

A treaty may soon be expected for the acquisition of Cuba and Chihuahua, with a large money clause, covered up with the stipulation that a Commission for American claims be established, and awards deducted from the payment of purchases.

These claims are nearly all bogus. Bargons have the cry for five millions, for damages under the Gary grant, which never had a particle of validity, from the non fulfilment of its obligations. Large combinations of interests will be formed however.

The simultaneous intelligence of the defeat of the Liberals before Mexico does not improve McLane's recognition much, but the Administration does not care for the condition of things there; it wants some shallow disguise for executing the President's Washington programme.

The Mary Caroline Stevens.

We learn that the office in Washington expects that 99 liberated slaves, and over 30 free colored emigrants will embark on board the Mary Caroline Stevens, for Liberia.

Besides these, fifty slaves, belonging to the estate of Mr. McDonough, of New Orleans, are understood to be ready to leave for the Republic.

We are pleased to say, that a large number, nearly forty, colored persons, in the State of New York, contemplate emigrating to Liberia this spring. Whether they will proceed to Baltimore, or take passage direct from the ports of New York, is not finally decided. Indeed, from all the correspondence which we have seen we are convinced that the claims of Africa, and the openings for commercial and agricultural wealth there, are, to an unprecedent extent, occupying the thoughts of the free colored population of the North.

Not one republic only, but several may yet arise, as bulwarks against the slave-trade, and lights for christian civilization and liberty in Africa, at no distant day.—*N. Y. Col. Jour. for April.*

☞ The House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, rejected the petition of Mrs. Emily L. Fry, to be divorced from her husband, Horace B. Fry. The vote was—73 to 5.

IMPORTANT MANIFESTO.

The War on the Common School System to be Renewed.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS OR NO SCHOOLS.

EXTRACT FROM A PASTORAL LETTER OF RT. REV. J. T. PURCELL, D. D., ARCHBISHOP OF CINCINNATI.

John Baptist by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Cincinnati, to the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese, Grace, Health and Peace from the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Venerable Brothers of the Clergy, and Beloved Children of the Laity.

Our present most gracious Father in God, Pius the Ninth, the Vicar of our Lord Jesus Christ in the government of the Universal Church, having ordered a decree to be issued on the 10th of last November, approbatory of the acts and decrees of the Second Provincial Council of Cincinnati, which had been previously submitted to the examination and judgment of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, it becomes our duty to promulgate them as, henceforth, an integral portion of the laws of this ecclesiastical province.

* * *

The cause of education must ever enlist the sympathies and excite the lively solicitude of every order of the clergy, as well as of the parents and friends of youth. It was the proud boast of the citizen of this State, who labored more than any other to obtain legislation to establish and endow the common schools, that when they were once in successful operation, the criminal statutes would be a dead letter. There would be no more offences against morality, law or order. Never was any man more implicitly believed. Never were heavier pecuniary sacrifices imposed by the Legislature or submitted to by the people; than in the vain attempt to realize this Utopia. The system has had a fair trial for considerably more than a quarter of a century, in this, and in other States of the Union. But what is the result? Are crimes diminished? Are they committed, especially in their most aggravated form only, or mainly by the uneducated? The answer to this returned to us from the Senate Chamber, the hotel dining room, the streets of Washington, the offices of State and and county treasuries, the counters and desks of banks, the jail and the jury room of Hawesville, Ky. Education, without religion, is not at all or only a questionable boon. The hand and the heart must be educated, as well as the mind. Domestic education and the good example of parents must be added to the instruction of the school room. *The injunction of saving Catholics to support schools from which they derive no benefit must cease, and the use of their own money be allowed them to educate their own children.* Or, if this cannot be, the common schools should be placed on such a basis as that Catholics may profit by them without the sacrifice of faith. *Their religion, the word of God, the religion that conquered Paganism, and Islam, and barbarism, must not be resided as an apostacy, while sects that sanction divorce, and deny the future punishment of the wicked, and lessen Gospel truths to the most essential, and books that teach open and shameless immorality, receive the suffrages of the majority, and are commended to the confidence and admiration of the people.*

We are not so unwise as to think, so unjust as to say, that Catholics have not to answer for their full share of the depravity we deplore. Let the Church and the State, let Catholics and Protestants do what they may to arrest the torrent of evil, it will never wholly cease to flow; for, while there are men there will be vices. But we seek to control this torrent, to confine it to narrower limits, to lessen the volume of its waters, and preserve those portions of society which it has not yet invaded, from the inundations. *If the State, if our fellow citizens will let us have our own money to make our own experiments, in our own way, we hope to succeed.* If justice be denied us, Catholics must only do what they can to redress their part of the evils of society.

Now, what is the duty of Catholics with regard to the right education of youth?

In the first place, they must teach them the Catechism, or send them where they will learn it—to the Catholic school and the church; to their own school, and to their own church, and not another. Secondly, they must provide for them teachers who will know how to teach—who will give them good example; who will not suffer their pupils, boys and girls, to be exposed to the dangers of promiscuous, unrestricted intercourse in the same school-room and play-grounds and evening parties, where the passions are prematurely developed, and religion and reason hold no control. They must interdict the demoralizing reading of romances and novels, not to speak of works of a still more fatal description. And most of all, they must furnish them with only such books and instructions as will explain to them the end for which they were created, and the duties which they must fulfill as good men and good women, good Christians, and, above all, or to to say all in one word, good Christians.

The boarding and day schools, taught by religious communities of women, leave us little to desire in the education of young girls, of the various orders of society. *In such schools we look for the ladies whom they have educated among the women's rights party, the free-lovers, the spirit rappers, or the Mormons. There we will find them in their proper sphere, in their domestic duties, and the practice of the religious and moral virtues.*

For boys whose parents can pay the required stipend we have our colleges. But those who are not so well favored with the goods of fortune, we are not so well provided. We want normal or training schools, where the instructors of youth may be prepared for their holy and high vocation. We want a body of men who will devote themselves to this task for life, from the most perfect, the most sustaining of all motives—the pure love of God and of humanity. Or if those cannot be found in sufficient number, we want the endowments of Catholic free schools, made on such a scale as to admit of our getting sufficiently ample salaries to teachers, to induce them to persevere in their profession, and not merely regard it as a stepping stone to something better. To secure the first class of teachers, the fathers of the late Provincial Council addressed a letter to the Sovereign Pontiff, beseeching him to use his high influence with the Superior of the Brothers of the Christian schools in France to induce him to found a training school for teachers in this province. The Holy Father has already deigned to comply with our request, and the answer of the Superior of the Christian School Institute, which has just been received, bids us hope that this grand object of this Council's legislation will soon be realized.

The idleness of boys when they leave school—an idleness which is often not wilful, but compulsory—often because most fruitful sources of vice, and one of the greatest evils of society. *It is such an evil that we look on the military compulsion of Europe, which takes the young men from their families or the streets for a term of years and compel them to serve in the army, as a comparative blessing.* In the service they acquire habits of obedience to superiors, cleanliness, regularity and order. In large cities hundreds of boys and young men are wasting energies which they are anxious to devote to the conquest of a respectable position in society, and therefore to the public good; but they know not what to do—they are idle! Vice has established them. This is no false excuse. We have repeatedly tried to have virtuous and industrious boys placed where they could learn trades, or be otherwise usefully employed and could not. If we leave them unoccupied, they will cease to be virtuous. Is there, then, no resource but to make prisoners of them?—to incarcerate them, with others like themselves, in a house of refuge? We think there is, and that it can be found in parents' setting their boys to work when they can, and in Catholic communities establishing workshops and agricultural schools, such as are now used with such satisfactory results in Catholic France and England. Had we the means, personal and material, we should commence one without delay. We commend the project to the zeal of our beloved clergy.

Given at Cincinnati, on Ash Wednesday, 1859.

✠ J. B. PURCELL, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Aqueous Eruption in California.

The Sacramento *Standard* gives the following particulars of a remarkable phenomenon of nature, which occurred on Saturday morning, Feb. 26th, at 8 o'clock, on Wet Hill, a mining point situated four miles east of Grass Valley, and of which he was an eye-witness:

"Michael Cullen and Joseph McChesney were engaged working on an open cut, with a view to drain the hill, which contained numerous springs of water, at the point of which the cut they had obtained a perpendicular depth of about thirty-five feet, when the indications were of a rich deposit of auriferous gravel. They therefore removed their tools as expeditiously as possible, and barely made their escape when an eruption of water and sand took place, washing violently through the cut, increasing its width by the abrasion, and extending around in every direction, till an area of five or six acres was opened into an immense crater, belching forth water and sand.

"Trees were undermined, and, falling into the chasm, were carried off and buried, as they had been dried sticks. Continuing its headlong course, a terrible volume of water descended into Rocky Bar Creek, bearing away the hills, displacing ponderous boulders, precipitating stumps, logs, trees, and everything in its path, into the valley below. A field belonging to Mr. Kelly, under cultivation, was covered in spots to the depth of fifteen and twenty feet. The ranch of Mr. McCarty, lower down on the creek, was materially injured; and the ranch of Mr. Taylor, still lower down, sustained damage to the extent of several thousands of dollars. Animals were driven from their pastures—some with the loss of tools, improvements, sluice-boxes, &c., and others to behold the labor of years destroyed, buried in the space of a few hours, and rendered worthless. The spectacle, at the point of eruption, is described as having been sublime."

Favoritism in the Post Office Department.

The sending by mail of ambrotypes, daguerreotypes and photographs is permitted upon the payment of letter postage. To enclose one in a newspaper postage, is a violation of the law, and subjects the offender to a penalty of $5. The General Post Office, the other day, received a package, marked and postpaid as a "newspaper," directed to a town in Illinois, containing the Waverly Magazine of March 25th, printed in Boston, enclosing an ambrotype, with a very pretty note, of a beautiful young girl, directed to Mr. E. A. S., of the town aforesaid. The note was marked by a style of singular good heart and propriety; and the recipient whoever he may be, cannot fail, if he have the heart and chivalry of a man, to cherish it during all time. On examination, the Department did not impose the fine for the frauds so much youth, beauty and propriety as here note evinced, and as her ambrotype exquisitely confirms, could never intend a violation of the statute. It was forwarded to the Illinois post office with simple orders to collect the difference of postage. In passing through the correspondence of the Department, the ambrotype of course received the emphatic lip-joining of all the unmarried clerks.—*Washington Star*, 11th.

Weather on Lake Superior.

[From the Lake Superior (Ontonagon) Miner Apr. 13.]

Seldom if ever before has the first of April arrived when there was less ice in the Lake, and more snow on the lands than at present. A week since the ice on the river and the snow still some two feet in depth seemed to be going and we hoped to chronicle the river as clear of ice to-day; but a sudden change of the wind to the North Northeast and then Northwest from whence it has continued to hold undisturbed away over things animate and inanimate, till Thursday evening. Melting was turned suddenly to congelation, the "mercury in our thermometers suddenly sunk from 50d. to 16d. and now though we are four days past the time of the ice breaking in the river last spring, (March 28th) yet still but little advance has been made on the prospects of opening navigation, during the past fort-night.

CONFINED TO US

That Cannot be Replaced this Season.

We have now in store, incompanably the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK —OF— *General Dry Goods*

WEST OF NEW YORK.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

MAMMOTH STORE,

mh26 c66 167 and 169 Lake street.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—Some of the papers are agitating the question whether politics and religion ought to be in any way connected. Its of no use to argue that point. A man who has any religion will carry it into all the relations of life; and a man who has none will be pretty sure not to exhibit any in his politics.

MARRIAGE OF A GIANT.—Dr. Derouth K. Oosbon, the Arabian Giant, has taken to himself a wife. Many of our citizens will remember having seen him last fall. He is much the largest and finest made man we ever saw. He stands near eight feet high, and weighs 417 pounds. His bride is Miss Celestia Townes, a native of Montreal.

BAILING OUT.—The Mississippi River having encroached on the row of houses in front of the wharf-boat, and the water being some eighteen inches deep on the floor of a room in the rear of a building occupied by one of our German friends, on Sunday last he employed four men to bail it out with buckets. After four hours diligent application, he bethought him to measure the water and see how much they had reduced it—when lo! it was just half an inch higher than when they began. He then abandoned the job, saying it was no use to work against the Mississippi River.—*Vicksburg Whig, 12th.*

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY BOYS.—The Coroners were notified this morning of the death of Jacob Bertrand, a man about 70 years of age, residing on the Bloomingdale road, between 68th and 69th streets. Mr. Ferris, clerk of the Coroner's office, was informed that about two weeks ago the old man had some difficulty with a gang of rowdy boys in the street, when they commenced throwing stones at him, and one struck him on the head, inflicting a wound which is supposed to have caused his death. The matter will be investigated.—*N. Y. Post, 9th.*

Dry Goods and Carpets.

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

WHOLESALE

DRY-GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE.

(For Cash.)

At Less Prices than can be found Elsewhere in Chicago.

SHEETINGS, SILKS, SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, DELAINES, HOSIERY, &c., &c.

Also, at Retail,

CARPETS.

Curtain Goods, Oil Cloths, Mattresses, Mattings, Bedding, Rugs, Blankets, Druggets, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 pcs. ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, VELVET CARPETS, Tapestry Carpets, Three-ply Carpets, Ingrain Carpets AT RETAIL

At Less Prices than Can be Purchased Elsewhere in Chicago.

P. Palmer & Co.

150 - - - Lake-st. - - - 150

$100,000 WORTH OF

DRY GOODS

In Choicest Styles and Qualities,

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Which are offered

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

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IS DAILY RECEIVING

ELEGANT SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, PRINTED ORGANDIES, PRINTED JACONETS, FRENCH PRINTS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

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SPRING TRADE, - - - 1859

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

135 Lake Street,

Are now prepared to exhibit a large variety of New and Desirable

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dress Silks, Magnificent Stripes, Valenciias, Poil de Chevre, Printed Barages, Challies, de Laines, Embroideries, Laces, French, English and American Prints and Brilliants.

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS.

And in fact everything that is New and Desirable in the line of FANCY GOODS, and the most complete stock of DOMESTICS.

FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,

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Dry Goods.

PER LAST STEAMER

WE WILL EXHIBIT

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28th,

OUT OF THE

Largest and Choicest Assortments

IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Superb Silk Robes, Paris and Lyons Dress Silks, Plain Apple Robes "A la Chinta," Organdy Robes "A due Jupe," Paris Printed Organdies, New Styles Paris Dress Goods, Lawns and Embroideries,

And many very scarce styles of Goods

CONFINED TO US

That Cannot be Replaced this Season.

We have now in store, incompanably the

LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK —OF— *General Dry Goods*

WEST OF NEW YORK.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

MAMMOTH STORE,

mh26 c66 167 and 169 Lake street.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA

AT THE

French China Emporium

—OF—

A. JAEGER & CO.,

No. 103 . . . Lake Street . . . No. 103

(Between Clark and Dearborn.)

Richly Decorated, Gilded and Plain White CHINA,

In great

Medicines, &c.

YOU WILL FIND ALL
Patent Medicines
AT BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,
124 Lake Street.
THE GREAT WESTERN
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PATENT
MEDICINE DEPOT.

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the blood, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S 124 Lake street. aplt wtf

☞ If you want a remedy to purify the blood, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Female Pill, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Restorative or Dye, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Hair Invigorator, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Cough Medicine, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want a Pumpkin or Cayenne Pill, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co.'s, 124 Lake street.

☞ If you want a Pain Killer or Pain Reliever, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ If you want some Tonic Bitters or Nervine, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Dupuytren's Chalk's and Chittenden's Female Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & Co., 124 Lake street.

☞ For Cough Candies, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.

☞ For a Tonic, Tonic or Cathartic Pill, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Liver and Kidney Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Vermifuge and Dysentery Cordial, go to 124 Lake-st. BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Remedy for Nervousness, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ For a Remedy for Rheumatism, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Perfumery, Articles at BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Hair-Invigorator Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, call on BOLLES, SMITH & CO. 124 Lake-st.

☞ For Patent Medicines of the manufacturers named, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st., and obtain low prices.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded Entirely from Gums.
Is one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES ever discovered.

These GUMS remove all morbid or bad matter from the stomach, purifying and supplying it with the right principles of health, invigorating nature, causing food to digest well, Powerful on the blood, giving tone and health to the whole system, curing the cause of disease—effecting a radical cure.

BILLIOUS ATTACKS are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the most wretched person from rising and souring.

One dose taken before going, prevents the Nightmare.

One dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Piles, Blockers, and a preventative of Cholera.

All who are Using it are giving the Unanimous Testimony in its Favor

☞ Mix warm water in the mouth with the Invigorator before swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. Sanford, Proprietor, No. 205 Broadway, New York.
Notarized by all Druggists in Chicago.
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st. and
FAHNESTOCK & CO., 124 Randolph-street.

DR. G. J. LEEDS'
QUININE SUBSTITUTE,
Or, Nerve Tonic,
WILL CURE FEVER AND AGUE,

Also, Yellow, Changes and Panama Fevers can often be prevented by the use of this invaluable preparation. The recipe is a private one of Professor Albert Leeds, of New York City (late 42 years, well known in all sections of the country as a practical chemist and druggist), and is now offered to the public for the first time. In the present, it has accomplished more than the most sanguine expectations of its friends could have anticipated in all sections of the country where fever and ague prevails. In the treating and recuperating the system attacked by these diseases, it has proved itself a sign of health. The quantity of that forlorn swindle sold must be immense.—New York Times.

"That's a fact. You can always tell persons that use bad drugs. It gives the shoe blacking look which cannot be mistaken. We will, however, just whisper to our patent friends who wish their "Crown of Glory" as it was in youth, that Leeds' Restorative, acting on the natural secretions at the roots of the hair, restores dead tissue to its pristine vigor and original color. Try it.—[Post Whig.]

Sold everywhere. Price 50 cents a bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, N. Y.
apd e691 1m

☞ Herring's Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded superior medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars, of any Safe ever offered to the public.

$1000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that a HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

The subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes, or Chests for Brokers, Jewelers, and private families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.,
251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st.,
Opposite City Hall, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents, Chicago, Ill.
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☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ottowalt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 8 Tremont Block, and examine some striking proofs of its use, have made for his reputation unsurpassed by any speaker of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Rostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. apld w1y

☞ A Word of Warning.—There nothing more despicable than stealing the reputation of a reliable article to impose upon the unwary, or ignorant and worthless one, and yet it is often done. Fifteen years ago, Hostetter & Co. introduced a Male Restorative under the name of "Hostetter's Sanative." Its wonderful success, extensive properties made it immediately popular, and gray and bald heads were likely to become a thing of the past, when the country was flooded with worthless trash, for which was not only useless but absolutely injurious. The original preparation is a superior, scientific, safe, and sure and stimulating spirit, acting on agreeable bair-wash, while all the imitations are made of water, making the hair harsh, dry and fuzzy, requiring after it dries, the use of oil or wash to make it look decently. We would therefore advise our readers to buy nothing but the original Hostetter's Sanative or Restorative which is reliable.—[New York Times.

☞ Price fifty cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO.,
Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

☞ A Nuisance—Its Remedy.—"Fellows here dye their heads and beards." A regiment may be encountered any fine day on Broadway with that dead, sloe black hue which the hair-dyer gives. Nobody is deceived. A tired look results like the devil, dramatically speaking. Every lather has a sign of dyeing. The quantity of that forlorn swindle sold must be immense.—New York Times.

"That's a fact. You can always tell persons that use bad drugs. It gives the shoe blacking look which cannot be mistaken. We will, however, just whisper to our patent friends who wish their "Crown of Glory" as it was in youth, that Lesdes' Restorative, acting on the natural secretions at the roots of the hair, restores dead tissue to its pristine vigor and original color. Try it.—[Post Whig.]

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1859.

Another quiet day, financially, gives us no news of any kind to report. The banks have a large surplus of currency, for which the legitimate demands of commerce afford little or no employment. Our Jobbers are having a fair trade, and some departments of business are doing lively; but the movements of produce can scarcely be said to equal expectations.

We have, however, much to repeat former quotations viz: exchange fi, and exceedingly scarce. Discounts 10 per cent. Gold 1¼, Street rates nominal at 1@2 per cent. per month.

Removal.—Messrs. Morford Brothers have removed their Banking Office to the corner of Clark and South Water streets.

NEW YORK.—The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the week ending April 9 and April 9:

	April 9.	April 2.	Inc.	Dec.
Loans	$150,780,197	$150,936,722	Inc.	$1,156,525
Specie	19,000,000	18,950,000	Inc.	50,000
Circulation	3,851,755	3,446,471	Inc.	377,700
Net deposits	80,197,183	80,304,708	Dec.	107,525

The exports of Flour and Wheat received this year at last continues to increase, while on the other hand the excess of Corn and Oats received last year over this year, also continues to increase.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday thus reviews the market:

There was a fair demand for Bacon to-day, at 8¾ and 4¼ for Shoulders and Sides. The purchases were mostly to fill orders that have been for several days. Holders being therefore unwilling to sell at these figures. A large proportion of the latter are not free sellers now, whatever they may be hereafter—